# Equal Rights

VOL. XI, No. 43
FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,
DECEMBER 6, 1924

Senator Cummins, President Pro-Tempore of the Senate

and Ranking Member of the Judiciary Committee
Pledges to the National Woman's Party his
Support of the Equal Rights Amendment

# Feminist Notes

### Indian Province Grants Woman Suffrage

WOMEN have recently been granted the right to vote by the Assam Legislative Councillors, on the same terms as men. At the same time, the Council has passed a resolution recommending that the government remove the disqualification of sex which debars women from entering the Council itself.

The Council has declared that because of a very large percentage of the population of India being women workers on tea estates, they need the vote and the right to be elected to the Council in order to have a weapon with which to improve their conditions of labor.

Assam is now the fifth province of British India to give women the suffrage.

### First Indian Woman In Parliament

MRS. LUKHOUSE PONNEN, the physician in charge of the Women's and Children's Hospital in Trirandrum, India, was recently elected as the first woman member of the Legislative Council. Mrs. Ponnen was at the time of her election in charge of one of the major medical departments of the State, and her new responsibilities will include her supervision of these departments.

### Women Workers In France

AS during war time women are still employed in public service occupations in France. To a great extent, writes a correspondent, this is due to the influx of Polish immigrants. On the trams conductors are frequently women and there are great numbers of women employed on the railways.

### Woman Revolutionizes Opera

ETHEL LEGINSKA, noted pianist and composer, has written an opera, "The Rose and the Ring," based on Thackeray's story of that name, which will usher in a new regime in opera production. Reports from Berlin, where the opera is to be produced early in December, state that actors possessing youth, good looks and grace will enact the roles on the stage, while notable singers, placed in the pit of the theatre, will sing their roles for them.

In the report, Madame Leginska is quoted as saying: "Why should a big, fat man be exhibited on the stage, throwing out his hands dramatically in the stilted fashion of bygone times, just because he sings well? I want good actors on the stage for my opera and good singers in the pit to make a perfect ensemble with the orchestra."

### Woman Suffrage In Italy

THE Council of Ministers of Italy has this week approved the project of woman suffrage in municipal elections. Premier Mussolini also received a delegation from the Woman Suffrage Federation, composed of representatives from various parts of Italy. He told the delegation that he hoped a woman suffrage law would be presented to Parliament and passed before the end of the year.

### The Women Of The Progressive Movement

A CONFERENCE of women who took part in the Third Party movement during the recent elections is to be held in Washington in December to consider the advisability of a permanent organization. Isabelle Kendig, executive secretary of the Woman's Committee for Political Action, summarizes the situation with regard to the December conference and women in the Progressive movement as follows:

> "Two plans will undoubtedly be discussed — the maintenance of a women's division or women's bureau within the movement; and the abolition of all women's divisions and the insistence on working side by side with men on an equal footing.
>
> "In the Progressive campaign women functioned through national and state women's divisions, except in the states of Washington and Ohio, where they worked directly with men. Results varied in the different states according to the degree of co-operation between the general campaign committees and the women's committees. In general, however, the result was to sidetrack the women's activities. Being in a department of their own, they found themselves excluded from conferences and discussions on all questions of general policies. Even their autonomy in their own department was curtailed by their dependence on the general committee for finances, as it was part of the plan in the national office and in many of the states that the women's divisions, though separate, should not maintain separate treasuries. Thus in most instances the women in the campaign found themselves out of the main current of the movement entirely, or asked only to perform minor functions, frequently social, in typical 'ladies' auxiliary' fashion.
>
> "As a result of such experience, I believe that the consensus of opinion among Progressive women will be strongly opposed to the continuance of women's divisions or bureaus in any future party or campaign organization."

### Tribute Paid To Work Of Mrs. Kelley

ON November 14th an anniversary dinner in honor of Florence Kelley, general secretary of the Consumers' League, was held in New York to celebrate the twenty-five years of her achievements as the leader of this organization. The dinner was attended by a great number of leaders in American life.

An appreciation of Mrs. Kelley's work appears in the November 12th issue of the *New Republic* by Josephine Goldmark, a friend and associate of Mrs. Kelley through many years of her work. Miss Goldmark writes:

> "In rare individuals like Florence Kelley a passion for social justice, a tenderness for the humblest human attributes, has not been incompatible with a searching intellect and a mordant wit. The human scene, for all its tragic aspects, loses for her none of its dry comedy.
>
> "Mrs. Kelley came to the Consumers' League singularly well equipped to educate her constituency, that is, the general public, to a better knowledge of industrial affairs. She was a graduate of Cornell University and a member of the Illinois bar at a time when women university graduates were comparatively few and women lawyers still more uncommon. She was known as the translator of Engel's vivid "Conditions of the Working Class in England in 1842." She had served in 1892 as special agent of the federal government in charge of its inquiry into conditions in Chicago, for the Report on the Slums of Great Cities. In that day such social research was a new and uncharted field. She had had, moreover, the unique experience of serving as the first (and to this day the only) woman head of a state factory inspection department. From 1893 to 1897 she was Chief of the Illinois Factory Inspectors. The proof of her eminence is to be found in the official reports of the department during those years.
>
> "Mrs. Kelley's name is perhaps more closely identified with social legislation than with any other activity, both through her book, published in 1905, on "Some Ethical Gains Through Legislation," and her unequalled record as protagonist for such laws. It is probably not too much to say that no single individual has done more than Mrs. Kelley, through her long years of keen participation in local, state and federal campaigns, toward securing the body of social legislation which exists in the United States today."

# Deputation to Senator Cummins of the Judiciary Committee

ON the opening day of Congress the movement toward equality for men and women both in law and in custom received new impetus when Senator Cummins of Iowa, vice-president pro tempore, and ranking member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, pledged his hearty support of the Lucretia Mott Amendment to a deputation from the National Woman's Party.

Senator Cummins received the group of more than fifty women, representing widely separated states, with warming hospitality in the vice-presidential chambers. Margaret Whittemore, vice-president of the National Woman's Party, introduced the women to the Senator.

Mrs. Harvey Wiley, chairman of the Homemakers' Council of the Woman's Party, was the first speaker. She called Senator Cummins' attention to the international aspects of the movement for equality between men and women, saying:

"All Americans want this country to be an ideal democracy. An ideal democracy must stand for Equal Rights and opportunities for all. That this is not at present true for American women is shown by the facts concerning the laws gathered by the Legal Research Department of the National Woman's Party. The Lucretia Mott Amendment will make this true. Therefore, we urge its adoption."

SENATOR CUMMINS evinced great interest in the leaflet which Mrs. Wiley presented to him, showing that seven European constitutions contain a declaration establishing the principle of Equal Rights. The Senator read each name:

"Austria, Czecho Slovakia, Free and Hanseatic City of Danzig, Esthonia, Germany, Lithuania, Prussia. Have the women of all these countries Equal Rights, while the women of America still are hampered with laws discriminating against them? America must not lag behind!"

Mrs. Genevieve Allen of California, state organizer of the National Woman's Party, was then introduced by Miss Whittemore. She pointed out the futility of trying to obtain permanent equality for women by state laws, and asked Senator Cummins' support for the amendment to the federal constitution guaranteeing Equal Rights.

"The futility of constantly using the time and energy of women to obtain amendments to state laws has been impressed on me as a result of twelve years of legislative work in California," Mrs. Allen said. "Slight gains in the removal of discriminations against women in one legislature are liable to be lost in a succeeding session. The fundamental principle of equality between men and women before the law should therefore be written into the constitution of the United States. This would overrule all discriminations in state constitutions."

GENEVIEVE ALLEN OF CALIFORNIA
National Organizer of the Woman's Party who, with Maud Younger, organized the deputation to Senator Cummins.

Mabel Vernon of Delaware, executive secretary of the Woman's Party, then spoke. "Senator Cummins," she said, "I am reminded in this meeting of that day back in 1915 when Sara Bard Field was carrying a huge petition for the National Suffrage Amendment across the continent to Washington. We stopped in Des Moines, and you received us in your home, with a little delegation of Iowa women. We were much cheered by that visit, not only by your charming hospitality, but by your promise, not only of your vote, but of your active support of our amendment granting suffrage to women. I truly believe that your support was very effective in helping to obtain the passage of the amendment.

"Today we come to you, not alone as a Senator, but as holding the powerful position of ranking member of the Judiciary Committee, which has our Equal Rights Amendment in charge. We honestly believe that this amendment is the most important measure before this Congress, and that nothing can supersede it in importance until it shall have been passed. As long as any discriminations against women remain, a grave injustice is being done. The longer the delay in removing these discriminations, the greater is the injustice done the women of America. Therefore, we are asking your active support in obtaining the passage of the Lucretia Mott Amendment."

"LADIES, I do not need to explain to you my position on this question," Senator Cummins replied earnestly. "I am for the Equal Rights Amendment. I have always been for it. Everybody knows I am for it.

"As you know, your measure was referred during the last session to a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee. This subcommittee consists of Senator Ernst of Kentucky, Senator Shortridge of your state (turning to Mrs. Allen of California) and Senator Walsh of Montana. Until this subcommittee shall have reported to the Judiciary Committee that committee cannot act. If I shall be chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, a position which I am reluctant to accept because of the press of other duties, I shall see that you receive an early hearing. You may count on my help with this amendment."

IMMEDIATELY after the meeting Senator Cummins and the delegation were photographed on the steps of the Capitol by newspaper photographers. Among the members of the deputation were Mrs. Richard Wainwright, wife of Rear Admiral Wainwright, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Harvey Wiley, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Genevieve Allen, California; Mrs. Peter Drury, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Dwight Clark, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles; Delaware; Mrs. Sophie Meredith, Virginia; Mrs. Wymond Bradbury, Washington, D. C.; Miss Maud Younger, California; Dr. Caroline Spencer, Colorado; Miss Mary Winsor, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Donald Hooker, Maryland; Miss Margaret Whittemore, California; Miss Anita Pollitzer, South Carolina; Dr. Mary O'Malley, Clinical Director, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Gertrude James Robey, Virginia; Mrs. Margaret Lambie, Washington, D. C.; Miss Edith Ainge, New York; Mrs. Burnita Shelton Matthews, Mississippi; Mrs. I. R. L. Wiles, Missouri; Miss Emma Wold, Oregon; Miss Janet Fouts, Washington, D. C.; Miss Aline Solomons, Washington, D. C.; Miss Grace Osgood, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Elizabeth D. Crawford, Maryland; Miss Martha Souder, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Dora G. Ogle, Maryland; Miss Joy Webster, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Robert R. Boyer, Missouri; Miss Thelma Wiles, Missouri.

# Equal Rights

OFFICIAL ORGAN
*of the*
National Woman's Party
Capitol Hill
Washington, D. C.

Published weekly
at 19 West Chase Street
Baltimore, Md.

Edith Houghton Hooker, . . . . Editor
Dora G. Ogle, . . . . Business Manager

Associate Editors:

Nina E. Allender
Zoe Beckley
Brenda Euland Benedict
Elaine Sterne Carrington
Lucia Chamberlain
Mabel Potter Daggett
Phyllis Duganne
Crystal Eastman
Ernestine Evans
Rose Feld
Zona Gale
Helen Davenport Gibbons
Joan Grayson
Rebecca Hourwich
Ruth Hale
Inez Haynes Irwin
Ada Davenport Kendall
Katherine Leckie
Hazel MacKaye
Edna St. Vincent Millay
Ruth Pickering
Alice Rohe
Maryse Rutledge
Miriam Finn Scott
Doris Stevens
Sophie Treadwell
Mary Winsor

Entered as second-class matter at Postoffice, Baltimore, Md., under Act March 3, 1870.

Subscription, $2.00 A Year



COUNCIL OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

*President,* Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, N. Y.
*Vice-Presidents,* Alice Paul, N. J.
Doris Stevens, N. Y.
Elizabeth Selden Rogers, N. Y.
Margaret Whittemore, Cal.
Mrs. J. D. Wilkinson, La.
Myrtle Cain, Minn.
*Chairman National Council,* Elsie Hill, Conn.
*First Vice-Chairman,* Gail Laughlin, Cal.
*Second Vice-Chairman,* Edith Ainge, N. Y.
*Secretary,* Anita Pollitzer, S. C.
*Treasurer,* Delia Sheldon Jackson, D. C.
*Congressional Chairman,* Maud Younger, Cal.
*Executive Secretary,* Mabel Vernon, Del.
*Finance Chairman,* Sarah Pell, N. Y.
*Headquarters Chairman,* Evelyn Wainwright, D. C.
*Headquarters Director,* Martha Souder, Pa.
*Hdqrs. Furnishing Chr'n,* Florence Bayard Hilles, Del.
*Organization Chairman,* Laura Cramer, Mich.

Anne Archbold, Me.
Florence B. Boeckel, D. C.
Mrs. R. J. Caldwell, N. Y.
Lavinia Egan, La.
Zona Gale, Wis.
Sara Grogan, Ga.
Edith Houghton Hooker, Md.
Inez Haynes Irwin, N. Y.
Elizabeth T. Kent, Cal.
Dora Lewis, Pa.
Sophie G. Meredith, Va.
Dora G. Ogle, Md.
Helen E. Scott, Md.
Lois Warren Shaw, N. H.
Dr. Caroline Spencer, Cal.
Amelia Himes Walker, Md.
Florence B. Whitehouse, Me.
Mary Winsor, Pa.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

| | |
|---|---|
| Annual Dues | $10.00 |
| Associate Members | $1.00 |
| Founders | $100.00 |
| Life Members | $1,000.00 |
| Endowers | $5,000.00 |
| Sustainers | $5,000.00 |

OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

**To remove all forms of the subjection of women.**

*THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT*

**"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."**

**"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation"**

[ Senate Joint Resolution Number 21.
House Joint Resolution Number 75. ]

Introduced in the Senate, December 10, 1923, by SENATOR CHARLES E. CURTIS.
Introduced in the House of Representatives, December 13, 1923, by REPRESENTATIVE D. R. ANTHONY.


## Congress Convenes

IT is often said that the Equal Rights Amendment embodies a principle novel to political leaders and to the mass of women, and that we must spend another seventy years in educational work before it can be written into our national constitution.

The error of this opinion was shown this week when Senator Albert Cummins, president pro tempore of the Senate and ranking member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which has the Amendment in charge, declared his whole-hearted support of it to a deputation from the National Woman's Party on the opening day of Congress.

Senator Cummins for years has been a strong and earnest suffragist, and early gave his support to the Federal Amendment. He is one of those who remembers that during all the years of suffrage agitation women told of the unfair and evil conditions of law and custom which they were determined to change. He relates those years of reasoning to the Lucretia Mott Amendment, which is the simple, direct way women have chosen to remove every inequality in the law and to establish the principle that "Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

Suffrage, we often declared, was to be the tool with which we would refashion the ancient laws which determine the subject position of women. Possessed of this political power, we approach Congress now determined to bring about real equality anticipated through the years of the suffrage struggle.

But it is not true that it will require a long and tedious campaign, for we have the great mass of those who were won to the support of suffrage because they saw the need of changing laws that were unjust to women, who will certainly seize the opportunity to achieve those changes through so direct a method as the Lucretia Mott Amendment. Work for the application of the principle recognized in the Suffrage Amendment has just begun. The coming session of Congress gives to women the opportunity to make clear to the members of Congress who supported the Suffrage Amendment the inconsistency of any delay in bringing the legal position of women into harmony with their present equal political status. This Amendment is the most fundamental and far-reaching measure before Congress, as it is the establishment of justice between the two halves of our citizenship, and our demand for its passage will be steady and insistent.

## Who Would Be Free

IN these modern days there is no longer need for women to remain imprisoned. They have the key to liberty in their own minds.

They are like the character of Neil McRae, the young musician, in the recent play, "A Beggar on Horseback." He sold himself and his talents to a man of great wealth, hoping to gain time and money and opportunity so that he could develop the art in himself and write his symphony. Instead, he found himself in prison, owned and controlled by the man who possessed him. Having yielded his liberty to the control of another, he found his master a great autocrat, proud of his power over him and forcing him to live his way. With all the power of money and force, the master stood with a great whip over MacRae, who was in a prison cell, and chanted to his prisoner:

"We pay the money and you work our way—
We own you, we own you.
You take our money and you work our way—
We own you, we own you.
We pay the piper and tell him what to play,
We own your soul and you can't get away;
You sold your soul and you can't get away—
We own you, we own you."

The young musician, believing this to be so, remained a most tragic and unhappy prisoner, and then in one final burst of rebellion he beat at the door, crying "Open the door! Open the door!" It yielded before him, and to his amazement he found that it had never been locked. It was simply his belief that he was imprisoned. When he had the will to be free he found he was and always had been free to go, to live, to work out his own salvation.

So it is with women. The restrictions on their liberties are in the minds of women. If women will open the doors and walk out into the light, they will find they are free. Their own rebellion against their self-imprisonment will free them.

# Equal Rights for Women Journalists

By Ruby Black

THERE is no position in the profession of journalism which has not been adequately filled somewhere, sometime, by some woman.

Still, no large American paper today has a woman in a major executive or editorial capacity.

The numerical progress of women in journalism between 1910 and 1920 is shown by the fact that in those years the number of woman authors, editors and reporters increased 40 per cent., while the men engaged in the same occupations *decreased* 1.2 per cent. At present there are approximately 9,000 women earning their living in these professions, and more than 31,000 men.

The progress of their fight against the tradition that only the society, the fashions, the "love-lorn" column and the "woman's page" were open to the woman journalist is shown by the vast increase in the number of women doing straight reporting on the larger as well as the smaller newspapers, the women now writing editorials on a few metropolitan papers, the women owners of small town weekly and daily newspapers, and the women covering more important aspects of the day's news.

The increasing number of women demanding their places as journalists is shown by the fact that in most of the schools of journalism today the students are about equally divided between the sexes.

THE fight is by no means won, for prejudices are yet to be eradicated.

First, the schools of journalism must cease to discriminate between men and women in recommending them for positions on newspapers and magazines, and must make their recommendations entirely on an individual, not on a sex, basis.

Second, the prejudice remaining in the minds of many newspaper executives against the employment of women except for special "women's stuff" or against the employment of more than one or two women on a large staff of news gatherers and writers must be broken down.

Third, newspaper women themselves must clear their minds of any feeling that they cannot, because of their sex, go anywhere, at any time, on any story, under any circumstances under which a man might go after the story.

Fourth, women writers and readers of newspapers must insist on a more balanced recognition of women's news, and on the judgment of the news about women on the basis of its human value. Women readers and writers of newspapers must protest against the relegation of important news of women's activities to the same class with news of the minor social and club activities. Just why the news of a significant meeting of a Business and Professional Women's Club or of the Woman's Party should be on the woman's page, while the dull account of some trivial meeting of the Rotary Club should be given more valuable news space, can be explained only by a lazy way of thinking in antiquated stereotypes.

THE schools of journalism should be pioneers in breaking down sex prejudice in the profession. Unfortunately, they are not. In the first place, in consideration of the number of women training for journalism, very few women appear on the faculties of the schools. Still fewer appear in the higher places on the faculty. In more than one school of journalism I have heard expressions similar to this, in connection with a discussion of replacing a woman member of the faculty: "I think we can get a larger appropriation next year, and get a *man*." In one of the oldest and largest departments of journalism, in an institution which is considered liberal, in a state which has already abolished legal discriminations against women, the tacit attitude of the department is that women cannot properly teach courses in which men are registered.

But this attitude might be forgiven temporarily as a part of the timidity that marks the early aspects of professional schools if the women students were given equal consideration with men when newspapers ask the schools to recommend students for their editorial staffs. Naturally, by reason of ancient custom, most editors ask for "a good man who can do such-and-such." Here is a great opportunity for the schools to educate editors in the value of women on their forces, for even the professors often find that women are the most reliable reporters. Unfortunately, few professors have the courage to recommend women when an editor, however unconsciously, asks for "a man."

When I was manager of the *Woman's National Journalistic Register, Inc.*, in Chicago, organized by Theta Sigma Phi, national honorary and professional fraternity for women in journalism, for the ultimate purpose of widening the field for women in journalism, and for the specific purpose of serving as a clearing-house between the trained woman journalist and her employer, I always calmly answered all advertisements in the trade journals asking for reporters, city editors, telegraph editors, managing editors, copy readers, editors, etc., and recommended women who had the training and experience to fit them for the job, utterly regardless of whether or not the advertisement used the word "man" in connection

## What Women Are Thinking

Beatrice M. Hinkle

*In the November 19 NATION*

With the revolt of women against the old restrictions and the demand for freedom to experience for themselves, there has appeared a most significant phase of the changed morality — the new relation of women toward each other. The significance of this enormous change which has been taking place very quietly and yet very rapidly is scarcely appreciated. When one realizes that only a generation ago the newspapers were still publishing their funny paragraphs at the expense of women ("the dear creatures; how they love one another") the great differenec in their relations today becomes evident.

The generally accepted distinction between the personal loyalties of the sexes can be summed up in the statement that women are loyal in love and disloyal in friendship, while men are loyal in friendship and disloyal in love. It is this attitude of women that is gradually disappearing with the awakening of a new sense of themselves as individuals.

Their changed attitude toward each other—the recognition of their own values, and the growing realization that only in solidarity can any permanent impression be made on the old conception of woman as an inferior, dependent creature, useful for one purpose only—constitutes the most marked difference between their present social condition and that of the past.

with its description of the qualifications demanded. Thus I occasionally placed women in positions hitherto filled by men. Even when I did not at the moment succeed in filling the place with a woman, I frequently received letters from the editors, saying that they were surprised to learn that there were women journalists who had had the experience some of our registrants showed.

One Indiana editor considered for some time employing a woman as managing editor of his paper, but feared to do so because of the need for "inside" political affiliations. He admitted the increasing value of women on the staff to keep up political affiliations with women. Finally, without a personal interview with the woman recommended, who, while then in a distant state, was willing to go anywhere to a position that satisfied her, he decided that the time was not yet ripe in his town for a woman as managing editor. Here was a striking example of how women might have helped women's advance in one profession. If the women of that Indiana town had been more active in political life, if even once they had mentioned to their editor that a woman on his paper, in an important position, would increase their interest in his paper and in the party it represented, his decision would doubtless have been thrown in favor of the woman. Thus the need for solidarity among women is emphasized.

IN meetings of teachers of journalism, I have heard professors ask, "*What* are we going to do with all the women?" *Not*, you see, "What are we going to do with our increased number of students?" I have even known a professor to inform editors that they had no men available for positions as reporters, without suggesting any of the fine and capable young newspaper women then available. Then the same professor would discourage the girls who wanted newspaper jobs, and urge them to teach journalism and English in high schools!

Only one school whose students and faculty members I personally know seems to me to be absolutley free from this discrimination, simply because of the liberality of Nelson Antrim Crawford, the head of the department of Industrial and Agricultural Journalism at Kansas State Agricultural College.

THE answers to a questionnaire I sent to women students and alumnae of twenty-six of the larger schools of journalism showed that there was either an outspoken or a tacit conviction that women have only limited possibilities as journalists. In most of the schools women are not told that there is a difference. They are "gently steered," as one girl put it, into "ladylike assignments."

RUBY BLACK

*Miss Black, a Washington Newspaper Woman, is editor of The Matrix, the only American magazine devoted to the interests of women in journalism. For two years she was instructor in journalism at the University of Wisconsin. Miss Black is a member of the National Woman's Party*

The questionnaire, which was sent out to get information for *The Matrix,* the only magazine devoted exclusively to the interests of women journalists and writers, showed that in the minds of most of the women answering—and the women questioned were the flower of the schools, those making the best records as students—there was a recognition of sex-limitations. With exasperating frequency, the girls would paradoxically answer, "I think women can legitimately, ethically and successfully do anything on the newspaper or the magazine which a man can do—except, of course ———," and here would follow various kinds of work which these girls thought unwomanly, such as night work, reporting of crime, scandal and other unpleasant occurrences which God made woman too delicate to take part in. One girl replied with delightful naivete that a woman should never do anything which would be "naturally unpleasant to her." If I had known how to reach this young woman, I should have asked her if she would extend this general rule to child-bearing.

The very unconsciousness of this admission of limitations in the same sentence in which they have said that there is no difference is evidence of the force which tradition exerts on their attitudes. This situation proves, more than anything I have seen, the need for a unified and unswervable movement of women to educate women in the cardinal principle that protection and equality are mutually incompatible, and that the only protection equal and intelligent adults need is the protection mutually guaranteed by organization and co-operation. Every newspaper woman, as well as every woman in every other profession and business and trade, needs to know the *Declaration of Principles* of the National Woman's Party. I find it a most concise, direct and comprehensive statement of the fight that still remains before women who want to live free and full lives.

I found the same desire for "protection" among women applying for jobs through the Woman's National Journalistic Register, Inc. Women would say when I recommended them to certain positions, "But wouldn't I have to work at night?" or "But wouldn't I have to go to meetings where there were only men?"

ONLY women journalists themselves can educate editors by their persistent and unlimited demands for equality of work, of pay, and of representation on editorial forces. Every woman who fills "a man's job" on a newspaper makes it easier for other women to *get* "a man's job" on that paper. Every woman who refuses to be "the girl reporter" or "our woman writer," and insists on being merely a reporter or a specialized writer helps clear some editor's subconsciousness of the feeling that he cannot have more than one woman on the regular news-gathering and news-writing staff. Some of our leading metropolitan newspapers will honestly tell you that they never intend to have more than one woman "regular reporter." Others will not even admit a woman to their city news rooms to ask for a place on the staff. As Ruth Hale says, all you can do with an editor like that is to wait for him to die.

Every woman journalist should recognize that she is working, not only for her own success, but for freedom of opportunity for every woman who comes after her. If a man reporter proves unsatisfactory, the city editor says, "I made a mistake that time," and sets about hiring another man. But if a woman fails as a reporter on a paper which has not hitherto employed women except in the traditional capacities, the first reaction of the editor is, "I'll never hire another woman reporter!" And he usually doesn't. That is why women, to have equal opportunity with men, must be far better professionally than the men with whom they work.

WOMEN must also publicize their intention of keeping their jobs all their lives, regardless of marriage or the lack of it, for editors assure us that we are not worth as much as men, because "just as you become worth something, you marry and quit." "Marry and quit" seems to be as much one inseperable word among most editors when the subject is "women" as "damn-yankee" was in the stories of the Confederacy. The idea that

this is customary can be dispelled only by the extinction of the custom itself, of course.

While women may find that certain news sources are not as open to women as to men, any well-equipped newspaper woman can eradicate that opposition to her in a short time. I know from personal experience that overcoming the prejudice of news sources is, after all, an easy process. When I was labor editor of the *St. Louis Times*, my first visit to every labor leader's office was greeted with "A *woman* editor?" in tones of surprised mistrust. But after the first month I never encountered surprise or discrimination.

THE problem of women as city editors, managing editors, and editors is certainly more complicated. It is truly hard for a woman to find employers who are absolutely free from prejudice against women as their superiors in executive positions. Only the exceptional woman can overcome that prejudice on the part of other people, of course.

If it takes a brave women to attain executive positions requiring the supervision of numerous men, it likewise takes a brave man to acknowledge that supervision. At present there are more women brave in such matters than men. People will accept a man as their superior even if he is a poor executive arbitrarily placed in a position, whereas they will not accept a woman superior unless she is as near a perfect executive as a human being can be. Enough women owners of papers have succeeded to prove that it can be done. Enough others have been made city editors solely because of their ability to encourage us to prepare for anything.

MUCH remains to be gained for women in journalism. The education of all men—and particularly of all women—in the recognition, both conscious and subconscious, that women demand equality, not protection, with no discriminations either in favor of them or against them on account of their sex, is the requisite for further advancement in the profession. Organized women can help in this education.

It seems to me particularly important that this field be completely won for women, because, once intelligent, free, and independent women are in important positions on influential newspapers, more publicity will be given to women's news, women's professional progress, women's legal status, women's needs, and women's demands. Here, as everywhere, the interests of women are inter-related, and every woman's interests are involved in every other woman's interests. The fight for the removal of legal discriminations against women will help the fight for the breaking down of customary discriminations against women. The Woman's Party can help women journalists obtain equal professional rights. Intelligent newspaper women can help the Woman's Party obtain Equal Rights for all women in law and in custom.

All we can do is to decide what we want to do, regardless of our sex, and keep on demanding and achieving until we have gained the right to be treated as human beings, not as women, when we seek a job and when we fill one. And if we want the opportunity to reach the highest positions, we have only to train ourselves for them, and refuse no task merely because it is unusual for our sex. We can't really pioneer, anyhow, for the pioneers have marked the trail to every position. The going may not all be easy, but the way has been pointed out.

# From The Field

### New York

MRS. LIEBER E. WHITTIC, Vice-Chairman of the New York Branch of the Woman's Party, called a meeting of the Syracuse teachers to form a Teachers' Council of the Woman's Party in that city to work for the enforcement of the Teachers' Equal Pay Law, and for the passage of legislative measures giving women teachers Equal Rights with men teachers in all other respects.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Syracuse. Mrs. Edward Thomas, New York Legislative Chairman of the Woman's Party, spoke of the past activities of the Woman's Party on behalf of women teachers, and outlined plans for future work. Professor Scott, head of the Art Department of Syracuse University, was made Honorary Chairman of the Syracure Teachers' Council of the Woman's Party. Fifty-six teachers were present at the meeting, and thirty-two became members of the Woman's Party.

### South Carolina

MISS JULIA ATKINS, member of the Lawyers' Council of the Woman's Party, recently held a conference with the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee of the South Carolina legislature regarding the introduction of Equal Rights measures at the 1925 legislative session. She is a practicing lawyer in Washington, D. C., but South Carolina is her native home.

Among the measures which the South Carolina Branch will introduce are a bill to give a married woman power to sue and be sued alone, a bill to give her the sole right of action for personal injury to her, and a bill to give women teachers equal opportunities with men teachers.

### Ohio

JANET HILLS, organizer of the Ohio Branch, sends the following report:

"We have succeeded in getting a splendid working committee of fifteen members in Springfield, and, besides that, we have a whole new committee in Columbus who have started out beautifully. Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe, former chairman of Texas, is on this committee. We also have quite an active committee here in Cleveland.

"At a meeting of the state officers in Columbus about two months ago it was decided to put on a campaign at Columbus when the state legislature meets in January for the passage of a bill giving equal pay for equal work. A letter concerning this is being sent to all the school teachers and women employes of the state.

"Besides this, we are putting on an intensive campaign in each city where we have a branch, for new members and money, with which to finance the campaign. Cleveland and Springfield have pledged two hundred and fifty dollars each, Columbus two hundred, and we expect to raise five hundred through our membership in Dayton, Cincinnati, Marion, Delaware and Toledo.

"Tomorrow the Cleveland Chapter is having a tea at the Cleveland Hotel for Margaret Baker, our State Chairman.

"On the twenty-second of November we had a rummage sale here, and on the following Saturday night one of the members had some sort of an affair out at her home to raise money for this branch.

"We are also going in with Columbus and Springfield and purchase a thousand packages of tea, for which we pay 25 cents and sell for 50 cents. I am trying now to get space at the Cleveland and Statler hotels as well as in two of the large department stores for the week before Christmas, so we can dress some of our girls in Chinese costumes and sell the tea for Christmas presents.

"The session of the legislature will see quite a lobby of Woman's Party members there."

# From The Press

**Jewish Sages And Women**
*in The Jewish Woman, October, 1924.*

"ALTHOUGH written man made law has for centuries emphasized the subjection of women, it is interesting to find that certain of the early Jewish sages expressed quite beautifully our more modern conception of woman as an individual. In the Talmud, Yalqut to Judges, No. 42, we find the Equal Rights principle clearly enunciated in the following sentence:

"'I call heaven and earth to witness that it matters not whether one be Gentile or Jew, MAN or WOMAN, slave or handmaid, upon each according to his conduct shall the Divine Spirit rest.'

"It should be a matter of pride to Jewish women today that according to Reformed Judaism, women are on a par with men in every respect, religiously speaking. This point was decided in the Conference of American Rabbis. Women today may even study for and be admitted to the Rabbinate. Where women are discriminated against in Reformed Judaism, it is due to prejudice and ancient custom, but not to religious law."

**What Is News?**
*Knoxville, Tennessee, Journal, November 16th.*

"ONLY a few years ago news that women wanted to vote drew much attention from the newspapers. A decade ago a woman on the way to the polls was worth a story in any newspaper. And a woman with nerve enough to run for office drew front-page space on every paper in the nation. The first bold flappers of six or seven years ago drew wide attention when they emerged from barber shops with their hair bobbed.

"But all this isn't news any more. The barber's shears click merrily over ten million bobbed feminine heads, and no one gets excited. Mother goes to the polls and votes as she pleases and the sun still shines. That isn't news any more.

"And this story won't be news tomorrow or next year. But it is news now because things that have never happened before are always news, regardless of how much they are destined to occur in the future.

"All this is merely a preface to the statement that yesterday Tennessee's first woman magistrate performed the first marriage ceremony ever officiated at by a woman in Tennessee, and probably the first in the South.

"John D. Kidd and Miss Gertrude Willoughby were united in marriage by Mrs. Lalla Block Arnstein at 3.30 P. M."

**"Multitudes of Idle Women"**

*The Vote, London, England.*

"WHERE are they? Who knows anything about them? Well, Canon Alexander, who preached at the afternoon service at St. Paul's Cathedral last Sunday, when a number of judges attended in state, together with the Lord Mayor and members of the corporation, because it was Hospital Sunday, had a good deal to say about 'multitudes of idle women.'

"He told his congregation that the feeling which had brought them together in support of the London hospitals—in which 400 beds had been closed for want of funds—was that of national and personal responsibility. The reverend gentleman is reported as saying: 'Who can look at modern society and not see with sorrow and dismay the waste of manhood and of womanhood there—wasted because practically unused—of womanhood, especially, for men, after all, are forced, as a rule, to work, to have an aim of some kind? With multitudes of women it is not so. They are in that saddest of positions of having nothing to do. * * * This frivolous conception of life is one from which women might well ask deliverance.' We think that Canon Alexander should have given chapter and verse for his charge against what he vaguely calls 'modern society.' We hardly see how this wholesale indictment of the women who belong to it, whatever 'it' may be, will help the funds of the London hospitals.

"Although numbers of women of all classes work for, or have stalls at bazaars for these hospitals, collect for them in the streets, from house to house, and among their friends and acquaintances, and although they serve on ladies' committees to look after the linen and blankets of hospitals, in the vast majority of hospitals no woman serves on their management committees, or has any kind of say in the workings, staffing or direction of those hospitals. Women are considered good enough to do the drudgery for these institutions where the sick—men, women and children—are treated and nursed; but they are not considered capable of having anything to do with their management. Some of these hospitals refuse to admit women medical students, and very, very few of them ever have a woman on their staff.

**Keeping One's Name**

*The Nation, June 16.*

"BUT for economic reasons women are doubtless destined more and more to stick by their maiden names. Hence, the matter of prefixes is important. Perhaps it will be resolved by discarding all prefixes: Miss, Mrs. and Mr. None is necessary and all are reminiscent of a bygone era of ceremony and aristocracy. In fact, American newspapers have already made a start in eliminating prefixes. Their custom now is to refer to John D. Rockefeller, not Mr. John D. Rockefeller.

"The more the Drifter thinks of it, the more he is inclined to conclude that the prefix before names should be scrapped."

WHITE, Inc.
*Florist*
S. E. corner 14th and H Streets N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Telephones:
Main 6953 - Franklin 9369

A Magic Memory Training
When you see this face, always think of a good diamond. When you see a good diamond always think of
BERTL
*DIAMOND EXPERT*
46 Springfield Avenue Newark, N. J.
Serving three generations of happy brides

KANSAS WOMAN'S JOURNAL
Topeka, Kansas
*Published in Interest of Women, Children and Home.*
By—LILLA DAY MONROE
$1.00 a Year
*"Join Our Journal Family Now"* Adv.

La Zelle—Hats
1417 U Street
WASHINGTON, D. C.
*Specializing in Remodeling and Copying Hats Out of the Ordinary Gowns Remodeled*

DAY PRINTING COMPANY
*Printers*
LIGHT AND LOMBARD STREETS
Entrance on Balderston Street
BALTIMORE